Concluded from Tenth Page. ground' gave the Union cause. He was orn in Ireland in 1843, and came to this country with his parents when seven years of age. In 1852 his father's family settled in Louisville, Ky., where he has resided

ance. Before Comrade McKelvey made a success of trying to be a soldier he was in three regiments. From one he was taken by his father, and another disbanded after three months. Going forth from the last to seek a regiment, he fell with the Sixth kentucky Cavalry, and although he had never been astride a horse he enlisted, Aug. 11, 1862, and never lost a day until mustered out, Sept. 15, 1865-his only absence from the regiment being his veteran forlough. He was in all the engagements in which that famous regiment participated, and at Fort Sergeant commanded his company in the celebrated Wilson's raid. At the close of the war Comrade Mckelvey returned to Louisville and engaged in the tailoring hastness, which he has successfully followed ever since. He was first a member of George H. Thomas Post, of Louisville, charter member of N. T. Ward Post, and was its third commander,

THE PENSION COMMITTEE.

It Is Composed of True Soldiers and There Isn't a Claim Agent in the Lot.

There is no more important committee than that to consider the subject of pensions and report to the National Encampment. From the first the committee has been made up of the strongest men in the National Encampment. For years Past Commander-in-chief Merrill, of Massachusetts, was at the head of the committee. Post Commander-in-chief Fairchild, the venerable one-armed ex-Governor of Wisconsin, was for a long time a member. It was stated in an article in the Forum, written by the leader in the disgraced Farnham Post, and the editor of the liquor dealers' organ in New York, that s majority of the pension committee has always been pension claim agents. As the result of a careful investigation the Journal declares that a pension claim agent was pever a member of the pension committee of the National Encampment of the Grand Army. The present pension committee is made up as follows:

I. N. Walker, Indianapolis, Ind.; J. W. Burst, Sycamore, Ill.; H. E. Taintor, Hartford, Conn.; A. R. Green, Lecompton, Kan.; A. M. Warner, Ciacinnati, O.

Chairman Walker has written to fifty prominent members of the order for their views in regard to what ground the National Encampment should take at the present time. It is significant that the response has been practically unanimous as to what expression the encampment should make. Brief biographies of the members of this important committee will be of interest.

Chairman Walker, Comrade I. N. Walker, chairman of the pension committee, entered the service in 1862 as captain in the Seventythird Indiana Volunteers. Such was his efficiency that he was promoted first to major and then to lieutenant-colonel before February, 1863. The regiment was hotly engaged in Perryville and Stone River, losing heavily in the last named engage-



ment. When Gen. Streight was instructed to select a force to raid the interior of the enemy's country, his first choice was the Seventy-third Indiana, because he had seen it in battle. During this raid Colonel Hathaway was killed and Colonel Walker succeeded to the command. The expedition was compelled to surrender, and Colonel Walker was sent to Libby prison. There he is reported by General Streight to have been helpful to his associates in tribulation by his cheerfulness. He was one of the leaders and workers in the construction of the tunnel for escape, and was one who did escape in February. 1864, to be recaptured four days later. He as exchanged in May, 1861, and rejoined his regiment, but was so broken in health by the privations of Libby that he was compelled to resign and return to civil pursuits. During the battle of Nashville, however, he was a volunteer aid on the stati of General Wilson. After he returned to Indianapolis he was first deputy in the office of the county auditor for ten years, where he proved efficient and popular. In be was the Republican candidate for State Auditor, and now State Tax Commissioner, He was one of the first to join the Grand Army, and has for years been one of the most prominent men in the organization. He was assistant adjutant-general of the department several years, during which period he did much to perfect the organization. In 1801-92, he was department commander. He is a native of Rush county, Indiana, tifty-four years of age, was an excellent soldier, is a good cititen, and a zealous Grand Army man.

Henry E. Taintor. Henry Ellsworth Taintor, the second member of the committee on pensions, relides at Hartford, Conn., where he enjoys an extensive practice. He enlisted as a private in Company A. First Connectiont Heavy Artillery, and was promoted grade after grade to second lieutenant when mustered out in September, 1805. His regiment Was attached to the Sixth Corps during the



H E. TAINTOR

Grant campaign in Virginia, and saw the unprecedented hard service of 1864-65. He has been actively identified with the Grand Army in Connecticut since 1867. He was A. A. G. of the department of Connecticut from 1869-73 inclusive, and again from 1882-85. He was department commander. commander in 1987 and judge advocate-Fairchild in 1887-88, in which position his

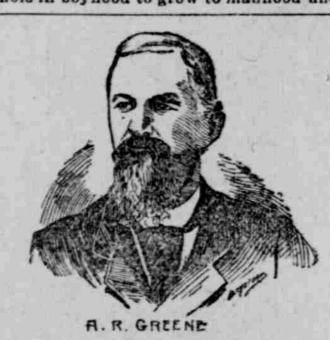
pension claim agent, which the outcasts of Tammany post charge against a majority of such committees.

John W. Burst, John W. Burst, now of Illinois, was born July 29, 1843, at Merideth, Delaware county. New York. He learned to read, write and cipher at school, and completed his limited education at the Charlotteville and Ferguson academies during the years



of 1855-60. He enlisted in Company D. Fifteenth Illinois Infantry, on the 24th day of May, 1861 (seventeen years of age). Lost a leg at battle of New Hope Church, Georgia, May 25, 1864. He was mustered into the Grand Army of the Republic in September, 1866, and has continued an active member since that date. As a matter of record, he enlisted twice as a private, and, rank by rank, rose to the grade of captain in the One-hundred-and-fifth Illinois Volunteers when he lost his leg. He was department commander of Illinois in 1880 and 1881, being unanimously chosen when he was not an aspirant. He was inspector-general during the years 1883 and 1891, member of the national pension committee in 1888, '89, '90, '92, '93, and the only member of this committee who appeared before the conference committee on the G. | 1862, and was discharged at Columbus, A. R. disability pension bill, which finally became a law. He has been spoken of for commander-in-chief.

Albert R. Green. Albert Robinson Greene, past department commander of Kansas, and at present member of the committee on pensions, is a Kansan of thirty-six years' residence, having removed from his native State of Illinois in boyhood to grow to manhood under



the invigorating influences of the strife that made Kansas free. He served three years in the ranks of the Ninth Kansas Cavairy, refusing a lieutenancy when the war was over, preferring the vocations of peace, and returning to the life of the farm. The panic of 1873 wrecked his fortunes and turned the whole tide of his life. He became connected with the editorial, department of the Kansas, City Journal and retained that position for seven years, developing into a remarkably vigorous political and descriptive writer. Subsequently be served four years in the State Senate, two years as inspector of the General Land Office and six years as a member of the Kansas Board of Railroad Commissioners. He has traveled extensively throughout the United States and Mexico, and is the author of a work descriptive of life in the Spanish-American country. During intervals of leisure he has owned and edited several newspapers, but has finally settled down on his old farm at Shannon Place, in the suburbs of Lecompton. Comrade Greene is an enthusiastic Grand Army man, a rattling camp-fire talker and a general favorite among the "old boys." He was personally urged to accept his present position on the pension committee by Commander-in-chief Weissert, whom he is proud to number

among his particular friends A. M. Warner. Comrade A. M. Warner was born in Plainfield, Mass., in March, 1843, At the age of nineteen, when ready to enter Yale College, he entered the Thirty-seventh Massachusetts Volunteers as a private, and was soon first sergeant. His regiment was attached to the Sixth Corps, and with that famous organization saw all the great bat-



1865, in the last engagement of the corps at Sailors' Creek, Warner was seizing a rebel flag when his left arm was shattered by a bullet above the elbow. For this gallant act he was commissioned lieutenant, but his company was too small to be entitled to an additional commissioned officer. After his discharge in August, 1865, he began the study of the law under the well-known jurist, Sanford E. Chase, chief azines, and securing the degree of A. M. justice of the Court of Appeals, in from Dartmouth College in 1887. His ap-New York. He was admitted to the bar in 1869. In 1874 he removed to Cincinnati. where he has attained an enviable reputation as a lawyer and a citizen. He is a member of Gen. Edwin F. Noyes Post, of Cincinnati, and has for years been an active Grand Army man. He has held several positions of honor and responsibility in the organization. He is major of the battalions of Patriarch Militant, L. O. O. F., in Cincinnati.

RANK AND FILE MONUMENT.

Sketches of the Chairman and Other Members of an Important Committee,

The following is the committee selected to devise ways and means to erect a monument to the rank and file of the Union army and navy:

Edgar Allen, Richmond, Va.; E. C. Milliken, Portland, Me.; John Lineban, Penacook, N. H.; Chas' L. Longly, Waterloo, In.; Charles D. Parker, Minneapolis, Minn.; Owen Summers, Portland, Ore.; Eh W. Hall, Lynn., Masa.; G. L. Werth, Montgomery, Ala.; C. S. Palmer, Stoux Falls, S. D.; Joseph Hadfield, New York city. The following biographies will indicate

the high character of the comrades to which this important matter has been re-

Chairman Allen.

Edgar Allen, of Virginia, now chairman of the committee on monument to the rank and file, and last year junior vice commander-in-chief, was born in Birmingham. served under the name of S. M. Palmer, a England, in 1842. When twenty years of | brother who enlisted. C. S. was mustered distant which he made which settled long United States to join the Union army. He answered to the name of S. M. Palmer till

recruiting in that city in June, 1863, and | State's Attorney in 1878; appointed Assistwhich formed a part of the Custer brigade. He was wounded at Winchester in August, 1864. He subsequently rejoined his com-mand, and was with the Custer Brigade in its conspicuous service until the surrender of Lee, which he witnessed. After the war he established himself asfa lawyer in Prince Edward county, Virginia, where he was three times elected district attorney. The growth of his business led him to remove to Richmond. He has been commander of the department of Virginia and North Carolina. He has been a leader in the movement to raise a fund for Union soldiers in the South. In the encampments he is known as an eloquent speaker. He has taken an active part in public affairs, having been in the State Senate from 1873 to 1877, Elector-at-large on the Hayes ticket, member of several Republican conventions, and was the special



assistant of the Attorney-general the past three years in correcting the line between the territory of the United States and

Charles D. Parker. Comrade Charles D. Parker was born a Granville, Licking county, Ohio, Aug. 19 1814. He enlisted at Granville Aug. 19, July 6, 1865. He served as a private soldier in Company D. One-hundred-and-thirteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, until the winter of 1864 and 1865, when he was promoted to eighth corporal of his company His first engagement was with his regiment at Chickamanga, Sunday, Sept. 20, 1863, and the next at Missionary Ridge, in November of the same year. He was in the battles of the Atlanta campaign, from the spring of 1864 till the capitulation of Atlanta in the fall of the same year. He marched with "Sherman to the sea," being present at the surrender of Johnson's army, near Raleigh, N. C., after the erection of a memorial in the national which he marched with his regiment to capitol in honor of General Grant: S. S. Richmond and Washington, and participated in grand review at the latter city. His term of service was two years and eleven months, during which time he participated in fifteen battles, was never wounded, never in a hospital and never missed a day's service. His regiment was attached to Second Brigade, Second division (Jeff C. Davis), Fourteenth Army Corps, Army of the Cumberland. He was mustered into Acker Post, No. 21, G. A. R. of St. Paul, Minn., June 11, 1885. Served as senior vice post commander in 1887, as post commander in 1888 and 1889, as junior vice commander. Department of Minne-



sota, G. A. R., in 1889; as senior vice commander in 1890, and as department commander in 1891, having been elected to the last two positions by acclamation. He has been in railroad service for the last twentyfour years, and in St. Paul since 1877.

John C. Linehan. Hon. John C. Linehan, of New Hamp shire, was born in Macroon, County Cork Ireland, in February, 1840. His father, who was a finely educated man, came to this country in October, 1847, and his family came two years later, settling in Fisherville, now Penacook, a suburb of Concord, N. H. John C. was compelled to leave school at an early age, and when twelve years old was an operative in the cotton mill of H. H. and J. S. Brown, remaining there until 1857, retiring as a section hand in the weaving department at the age of seventeen. When the war broke out he was foreman of a box factory. He enlisted in August, 1861, as a member of the band of the Third Regiment. New Hampshire Volunteers, in which he served up to the time of his discharge. In April, 1816, he went in the dry goods and grocery business, where he remained until January, 1891, retiring after twenty-five consecutive years of business experience. He had filled many offices in the city of Concord, serving in both branches of the city government, and in 1886-87 was a member of the Governor's council. He was appointed trustee of the New Hampshire Industrial School by Governor Hale in 1883, and has been reappointed by the Governors who have followed. He has always taken an active interest in the Grand Army of the Republic, was one of the charter members, and the first commander of W. I. Brown Post, of Penacook, was department commander in 1883 and 1884, a member of the national pension committee of the G. A. R. in 1884-1887; president of the New Hampshire Veteran Association in 1885 and 1886, and junior vice commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic in 1887 and 1888. He has been through life a great reader and a diligent student, especially of history. He is a ready and forcible writer, his contribu-



pointment to the office of Insurance Comcially good one and has brought out nothing but favorable comment. The position calls for clean-cut ability and for absolute integrity, both of which Mr. Lineban pos-sesses. He is, moreover a very popular citizen and a progressive Republican.

C. S. Palmer. C. S. Palmer served in Company F. Thirteenth Vermont Volunteer Infantry. He disputed points. He was made a member made his way to Detroit, where he en- mustered out. He was a member of the Weissert, and he is not and never was a listed in the Seventh Canalty, which was Logislature of Verment in 1880-2; was

ant United States Attorney for Dakota Territory in 1882, residing at Yankton. He was appointed President Arthur associate justice of the

the city council.



Supreme Court for Dakota in 1884. At the expiration of his term of appointment, he resumed the practice of law at Sioux Falls, where he now resides. He is first department commander G. A. R. of South Dakots, and at present one of the commissioners of the Soldiers' Home in that State. Judge Palmer has always taken a deep interest in the Grand Army, and is now a member of the committee on monament in honor of the rank and tile.

Special Congress Committee, In general orders No. 3 of the commander-in-chief, series of 1891, the following suggest ons were made: Section 1754, Revised Statutes of the United

States, should be so amended as to carry out the pledges of the Nation to the men who fought its battles from '61 to '65. Honorable service in the Union army or navy should be the highest recommendation of an applicant for appointment under the government, when the applicant is honest and capable. The duty of securing the required legislation was referred to the pension committee. * The encampment favors a law to pension Union prisoners of war.

At the last encampment the following committee was appointed to press the foregoing suggestions abon the attention of Y., Department of New York; John Raynes, Department of New York; Charles P. Lincoln, Department of Potomae; Amos J Cummings, Department of New York; Wm. E. W. Ross, Department of Maryland.

The Washington Grant Monument. The following named committee was appointed at Washington to report a plan for the erection of a memorial in the national Burdette, Washington, D. C.: Louis Wagner, Philadelphia, Pa.; W. G. Veazey, Rutland, Vt.; Russell A. Alger, Detroit, Mich .: John C. Black, Chicago, Ill.; John L. Mitchell, Milwaukee, Wis.; R. B. Beath, Philadelphia.

The above committee is made up, it will be seen, mainly of past commanders-inchief, who will be noticed in other articles. The proposition to establish soldiers' homes at Salt Lake City and New Orleans, to the end that invalid veterans may have the advantage of milder climates, was favorably considered, and the following committee was assigned to report upon the matter at the encampment: Benjamin F. Bryant, La Crosse, Wis.; J. W. Greenman, Salt Lake City, Utah; Nelson Cole, St. Louis, Mo.

Comrade Nelson Cole was born in Duchess county, N. Y., in November, 1833, and located in St. Louis, Mo., in the fall of 1856, where he was engaged in manufacturing when the war broke out. The refusal of Claiborn F. Jackson, the disloyal Governor of Missouri, to respond to the first call of President Lincoln for the State's quota of the 75,000 volunteers, found him immersed in business, but with other loyal men of Missouri, true to the old flag under all circumstances, he promptly responded and organized a company, and on April 27, 1861, reported with his company to Gen. Nathaniel Lyon, then in command of the United States arsenal at St. Louis, and was at once received and mustered into the United States service, General Lyon daily expecting an attack from the rebel forces under General Frost, then encamped in the western suburb of St. Louis, in what is known as Camp Jackson. Colonel Cole was kept constantly on duty, assisting in the capture of Camp Jackson, May 10, 1861, by the Union forces under General Lyon, after which he was sent by General Lyon to capture the disloyal leaders and destroy the smelting furnaces in Southeast Missours, which duty he performed to the entire satisfaction of his superiors, capturing and bringing to the St. Louis arsenal a number of prisoners and a large quantity of lead, which had been made ready to ship South. On this expedition he captured the first Rebel flag of the war. June 10, with his company, before the expiration of the three months service, he was mustered for three years into Colonel



Frank P. Blair's regiment, the First Missouri Volunteers. The regiment was with General Lyon on his campaign in Southwest Missouri, participating in the battles of Boonville, Dug Springs and Wilson's Creek. In the latter Captain Cole was se-verely wounded. In September, 1861, the regiment was, by special act of Congress, reorganized as a regiment of light artillery. As captain of Battery E, First Missouri Light Artillery, he served under Gen-eral Fremont in his Southwest campaign in the fall and winter of 1861 and 1862. In 1862 and the winter and early spring of 1863 he served as chief of artillery and ordnance of the Army of the frontier on the staff of Major General John M. Schofield; he was afterwards chief of artillery of the department of Missouri. In the spring of 1863 he was ordered with his battery, with other reinforcements, to report to General Grant in his advance on and investment of Vicksburg. After the surrender he was again ordered to report to General Schofield, and was again assigned as chief of artillery of the Department of Missouri. Aug. 10. 1863, he was promoted major of his regiment, and in October of the same year to lieuten-ant colonel of the Second Regiment. Mis-souri Light Artillery, and on Feb. 15, 1864, was promoted to the colonelcy of his regiment. In the fall of 1864, as chief of staff for Gen. A. Pleasenton, he participated in all the battles and skirmishes against the rebel Gen. Sterling Price, during his cam-paign into Missouri. In May, 1855, he was ordered to the command of the right col-umn of the Powder river Indian expedition, to subdue the North-ern Sioux, Cheyenne and Arrapahoe Indians, and in September of the same year, in a series of battles fought on Powpointment to the office of Insurance Com-missioner of New Hampshire is an espe-cially good one and has brought out not years. Returning to the States via Fort Laramie on the old California road, he was mustered out with his regiment on the 27th day of November, 18%, after a continuous service of four years and eight months,
He has been closely identified with
the Grand Army of the Republic since its first organization in Missouri,
joining the first post, No. 1, Department of
Missouri, organized and named after his
first colonel (Frank P. Blair.) He has
passed through the different offices of his passed through the different offices of his ces were valuable because of the demake which he made which settled long
need points. He was made a member
made his way to Detroit, where he enmade his way to Detroit, where he enmeet, and he is not and not in his brother's name, and
twice served as department commander of
twice served as department commander
twice se

a prominent member of the military order or the Loyal Legion, having served as commander of the Missouri Commandery. and is at present junior vice commander-in-chief of the organization. He has of late years been drawn into local politics, and has twice served his fellow-citizens in

THE BIGH TIDE AT GETTYSBURG. A cloud possessed the hollow field. The gathering battle's smoky shield, Athwart the gloom the lightning flashed.

And through the cloud some horsemen dashed.

And from the heights the thunder pealed.

Then at the brief command of Lee Moved out that matchless infantry, With Pickett leading grandly down To rush against the roaring crown Of those dread heights of destiny.

Far heard above the angry guns A cry across the tumult runs, The voice that rang through Sniloh's woods And Chickamanga's solitudes. The fierce South cheering on her sons. Ah, how the withering tempest blew Against the front of Pettigrew! A kamsin wind that secrebed and singed

Like that infernal flame that fringed The British squares at Waterloo! A thousand fell where Kemper led; A thousand died where Garnett bled; in blinding flame and strangling smoke The remant through the batteries broke And crossed the works with Armistead

"Once more in glory's van with me!" Virginia cried to Tennessee. "We two together, come what may Shall stand upon these works to-day, The reddest day in history!"

Brave Tennessee! Reckless the way Virginia heard her comrades say: "Close round this rent and riddled rag!" What time she set her battle flag Amid the guns of Doubleday.

But who shall break the guards that wait Before the awful face of Fate? The tattered standards of the South Were shrivelled at the cannon's mouth, And all her hopes were desolate.

His bravest 'gainst the bayonet! In vain Virginia charged and raged. A tigress in her wrath uncaged, And all the hill was red and wet! Above the bayonets, mixed and crossed,

In vain the Tennessean set

Men saw a grav, gigantic ghost Receding through the battle cloud And heard across the tempest loud The death cry of a nation lost! The brave went down! Without disgrace They leaped to rum's red embrace, They only heard Fame's thunders wake.

And saw the dazzling sunburst break In smiles on Glory's bloody face! They fell, who lifted up a hand And bade the sun in heaven to stand! They smote and fell, who set the bars Against the progress of the stars

And stayed the march of motherland! They stood who saw the future come On through the fight's delirium! They smote and stood who held the hope Of nations on that slippery slope Amid the cheers of Christendom!

God lives! He forged the iron will That clutched and held that trembling hill. God lives and reigns! He built and lent The heights for Freedom's battlement Where floats ner flag in triumph still!

Fold up the banners! Smelt the guns! Love rules. Her gentler purpose runs. The mighty Mother turns in tears The pages of her battle years,

Lamenting all her fallen sons! -Will H. Thompson.

March 25, 1865, less than three weeks before the surrender of Lee, the following appeared in a Petersburg, Virginia, paper. 'General Lee has broken through Grant's lines, carrying them by assault, capturing a large number of prisoners, thus opening the campaign in a different way from that Grant was looking for. General Lee's army is the same to-day as it was in the Wilderness, at Spottsylvania, and Gaines farm. The battle to-day demonstrates this. The Yankee army is a body of new recruits, as the old veterans have become disgusted and gone home. Those who have staid in our neighborhood sleep to-night beneath a light covering of dirt, from the Rapidan to Hatcher's run. Lee's veterans still confront the enemy and when they make up their mind to do a thing, they do it and do it right."

The following letter, copied, ad literatum, was picked up in Raleigh, N. C., on the entrance of the troops there: "deer sister libby, i hev conkluded that the dam folishais of tryin to lik shurmin Hed better stope, we hav ben gittin puthin but Hell & lots uv it ever sinse we saw the dam yankys, & I am tirde uv it. Shurmin has a lot of pimps who don't kare a dam hat they doo and is aint no use tryin to whip em. if we dont git Hell when shurmin gits started agin i miss my gess. if i cood git home ide tri dam hard to git thar. my old horse is plaid out or ide trie to go now, maibee ale start tonite for ime dam tirde uv this war fur nuthin, if the dam yankys Haint got thair yit its a dam wonder, thair thickern lise on a hen an a dam site ornraier. Youre brother Jim."

While sitting in the Second Presbyterian Church in Richmond, listening to a sermon by its pastor, Rev. Moses Hoge, April 3, 1865, a note was brought Jefferson Davis that Richmond was to be evacuated that night and he hastily left the sacred edifice to prepare for the departure. Dr. Hoge went with him. June 1, of this year. Mrs. Davis leaned on the arm of this same Dr. Hoge while they both gazed upon the casket draped in rebel flags, in which reposed the remains of the ex-President of the defunct Confederacy, brought to Richmond for reinterment. "By the waters of Babylon we sat down and wept," intoned the wolle the stars and stripes wa furied and the stars and bars floated overhead. O tempore! O mores!

The first battle of the civil war was fought at a placed called Bull Run by the federal troops and Manassas by the confederates. July 21, 1861, and resulted in utter rout for the Union troops. Abraham Lincoln and Jeff Davis both witnessed the tragic scene of the retreat. At this battle, almost under the shadow of the dome of the Capitol, and second Bull Run, both battles fought within the space of two miles square, 25,000 men lost their lives.

"Petersburg has fallen," "Richmond Is Ours." formed scare heads in nine-tenths of the newspapers of the Union on the morning of April 4, 1865, and President Lincoln sent a dispatch on the evening of April 4 to Mrs. Lincoln, in Washington, which bore the date "April 4, from Jefferson Davis's late residence at Rich-

March 7, 1861. Samuel Cooper, then Adjutantgeneral of the United States, who ten days before had signed the order dismissing General Twiggs from the United States army for "treachery to the flag of his country," tendered his own resignation and became Adjustantgeneral of the Southern Confederacy.

The First Maine Artillery Regiment lost more men in killed and in death through wounds than any other regiment during the war, the percentage being 18.8. The Second-Wisconsin came next with 17 per cent. and the One-hundred-and-fortieth Pennsylvania next with 16.4

J. M. Learned, of Oxfordville, N. H., was the

father of two pair of twins, three of whom were

in the army. Two of them enlisted in a Massaohusetts regiment, the third was in the Fifth New Hampshire, the fourth being a girl could only remain at home to watch and wait, Company H. Fourth Wisconsin, numbering nearly two hundred men, served for five years and only lost three men by disease—a record said by the Surgeon-general to be without parallel in the history of wars.

Admiral Walker was of the opinion that the most important even of the war, with the exture of New Orleans, Fort St. Philip and Fort

Jackson. The first all-day engagement of the war be tween the federals and confederates was at Fort Donelson, Feb. 15, 1862. The battle never abated for an instant from daybreak to dark.

colonel in the United States army April 20, 1861, and three days later accepted command of the confederate forces in Virginia. The Seventh Massachusetts furnished 606 officers for the war of the rebellion, and of its eight hundred men only two hundred finished

Robert E. Lee resigned his commission as a

their career as privates. Major General Dan Hillman, of New Jersey, organized the first colorel troops in the civil

General Phil Sheridan credited the grandest large of the war to General Crook at Fisher's

Veterans Will Not Easily Find Places That Were Once Familiar.

They Will Find Asphalt Streets, Beautiful Parks and Homes Where They Learned War's First Lesson.

soldiers in the city this week, just as there was in Washington last September, and it will be because the city has grown in place of standing still. Hundreds of men who will gather around the camp fires this week and ease-up aching legs and rheumatic backs, and tell how they tramped around Indianapolis in the mud in 1861, and all about the discomforts of the first days in camp life; how they mutinied against the "grub" and tore the sutlers' stalls to pieces. tossed the raw recraits in blankets and terrorized the whole end of the city in which their camp was located-all these old fellows are going to be grievously disappointed. They have not been in Indianapolis since they marched away to the music of fife and drum. Many of them, and thousands of them have not been here since they were mustered out. They are coming now for the sake of the old days-to touch shoulder and mark step with old comrades before "taps" callslights out for all time. Unconsciously, perhaps, but truly, all the same, they are coming here expecting to walk right out and locate Camp Carrington and Camp Robinson, Camp Sullivan and Camp Morton, and all the other historic spots, and they are going to be the worst fooled lot of men who ever went anywhere, Children's children now ride bicycles over the paved streets once cut by cannon carriages, and stately mansions stand where the sutler sold, with brazen effrontery, his gutta percha bivalves, effete pies, spoiled ink, spongy paper, spluttering pens and star-spangled envelopes to boys, who are grandfathers now. If the "boys" would only remember that they are growing old and that Indianapolis is no longer a chicken herself-but, then, they won't, and there is no use fussing about it; in fact, nobody wants them to remember it. The younger the old fellows can keep their hearts the better we all like it. but they must remember that everything basn't bathed in the fountain of youth, as they have, hence the mevitable changes in and around the city, which they will view with regret, not unmixed with pride, however, when they note the rapid, healthy growth and evidence of wealth and refinement. The first question that about twenty

thousand of them will ask will be, "Can you direct me to Camp Morton?" Of course they don't expect to find the camp exactly as they left it, barracks, stockade, stables and all, but they yet have an idea that it is a landmark that everybody will know. And ten chances to one if the person they interrogate does not say with undisguised astonishment, "Why, I never

heard of such a place!" April 18, 1861, three days after the President sounded the war cry, the Journal had this item in its local columns: "The rendezvous of the volunteers from Indiana near this city has been named Camp Morton in honor of Governor Morton, of this State. Three companies, the Independent Zonaves, the Zonave Guards and the Marion Artillery, took up their quarters in camp yesterday. After marching through the streets in the forenoon they proceeded to camp and drilled within the inclosure during the after part of the day. Last night they took supper at their lodgings on the ground, eating in camp in style and sleeping in the stalls of the State fair inclosure on straw, covering themselves with

blankets. The troops have commenced military life in earnest." So Camp Morton was the first military camp of the war established in Indiana. It was located in the fair grounds then, and covered over thirty-five acres of ground. The boundaries now are Talbott and Central avenues on the west and east, and Exposition avenue and Fourteenth street on the south and north.

AS A PRISON CAMP. It is as a prison that Camp Morton will be remembered longest, however. The victory at Fort Donelson, Feb. 16, 1862. brought with it many prisoners, and the War Department decided to send them North for safe and comfortable keeping and to await exchange. Major General Halleck, in command of the Department of the West, telegraphed Gov. and facilities. Morton to know how many prisoners he could care for. The answer was, "Three thousand," and he proceeded to arrange Camp Morton to make good his word. The camp was located on high ground, with good drainage, a light and porous soil, and an abundance of excellent water, was well eral government paid for the erection of a shaded, with very comfortable buildings building in a beautiful grove near White for quarters. Col. Richard Owen, who was | river. It accommodated one hundred men then organizing the Sixteenth Regiment at | at first, but as the needs grew provision Evansville, was ordered by the Governor | was made in new buildings for others, to bring his incomplete command to Indianapolis for prison guard duty, and was | and feed eight thousand every day. It was placed in charge of the camp, with assist- of inestimable value to the wearied and ance, for a time, from Kidd's Bat-tery and the Fifty-third Regiment. The United States quartermaster proceeded to erect such additional barracks as were required, and placed those already built in the best condition possible for the reception of the prisoners. In the large agricultural and mechanical halls bunks were arranged on the sides for sleeping, and long tables were placed in the center for serving rations. Stoves were provided, and suitable beddingclean straw and blankets-furnished to make every man as comfortable as could though they had never existed. be expected or reasonably desired under the circumstances. The halls being in-sufficient to accommodate more than two thousand persons, other barracks were constructed out of the stock stalls adjoining the northern fence of the camp. As these had been occupied by our own troops the preceding summer and fall as quarters, they were considered quite cozy and com-fortable. They were remodeled for the prisoners so as to give six apart-ments for sleeping and one for eating purposes, the former made by throwing two stalls into one for eating purposes, the latter made by throwing two stalls into one with a table in the center, alternating along the whole northern line of the ground. The neual garrison equipage and cooking utensils, with regulation rations, plenty of dry fuel, etc., were issued exactly as to our own men. On the night of the 22d of February, 8,706 prisoners arrived and were comfortably quartered. About 1,600, sent elsewhere in the State, were finally provided for at Camp Morton in March. Squads of prisoners kept coming in all the spring and summer, and one thousand came after the battle of Shiloh, the camp being enlarged as necessity de-manded. The Fort Donelson and

limit of Greenlawn Cemetery, and the graves were all carefully marked. A few years later nearly all these bodies were claimed by friends in the South. When the cemetery was abandoned on the eucroachment of the city lines the remaining bodies were reinterred in Crown Hill Cemetery, where they now repose.

Another obliterated landmark is Camp Burnside. It was located just south of Camp Morton, on what was then Tinker and well-ordered little military town by the Seventy-first Regiment, under Col. James Biddle and later by the Veteran Reserve Corps. It was here during the tenancy of the Seventy-first Regiment, in the summer of 1862, that the first military execution of the wer took place. The offender was Robert Gay, charged with being a spy and deserter, and convicted by court-martial. He was shot in the old Henderson orchard, between Camp Morton and Camp Burneide, near the present line of Delaware street, a block north of Seventh. The regiment and spectators formed three sides of a square open on the east side. Into this space Gay was brought by the guard and

Fort Henry prisoners were, many of them, ill when they arrived, and sickness spread rapidly, the mortality being frightful at first. The dead were buried in plain

wooden coffins in a lot on the northern

Every ball but one of the nine fired, struck his heart. One gun was left blank, and all were taken by choice, so that no one knew whether bis gan helped in the execution or not. In 1864 three "bounty jumpers" were shot on the same ground, near the south bank of the State ditch, executions being under the direction of Gen. Alvin P. Hovey. These were all the military executions in and about this city, though preparations were made by General Hovey for banging three "Sons of Liberty," convicted by court-martial, in 1864, of conspiring with rebel prisoners in Camp Morton. Their death sentence, however, was commuted by President Johnson to imprisonment for life, and they were afterwards released by a decision of the Supreme Court of the There will be a lot of disappointed old United States.

THE OTHER CAMPS. Camp Carrington was the largest and best-arranged camp in the State, and was located about a mile northeast of Burnside. It was used to the end of the war as a camp of rendezvous and instruction, and was fitted up so as to be as comfortable as possible for the boys. It was here that the troops were put through the paces which made them efficient and active in service. It is now built up solidly. Camp Noble, which was west of Camp

Burnside, on the northern limits of the city, was the artillery camp. Camp Robinson was situated on the west bank of White river and on the south side of the Lafayette road. It was in a beautiful grove, with a fine parade ground adjoining. The camp was supplied with water from several very fine springs and the river immediately in the rear afforded every facility for bathing, clothes washing and cooking purposes. It was established in July, 1861. It was here that the Eleventh Indiana

camped while reorganizing for the three

Camp Sullivan was one of the popular places of interest in the early days of the war, and the following, from the Journal of June 18, 1861, gives an "on-the-ground" view of it, which is of interest at this time: "The old State fair ground, turned to its new use as an encampment for Colonel Sullivan's regiment of three years' volunteers, is worth a visit at any hour of the day, but especially in the evening, when the regiment parades in full uniform. Everything about it is orderly, clean and comfortable, The long line of barracks extends nearly the whole length of the ground from east to west, with little projecting houses on the south side at regular intervals, for offi-cers' quarters. Inside they are filled with tiers of bunks for sleeping that look as comfortable as steamboat berths, and are arranged in very much the same style. On the north side are ranges of tables for the various messes, and between these and the north fence are the camp fires for cooking. The whole of the ground to the south, being fully three-fourths of the whole camp, is kept open for drills and parade, and is trodden as dry and hard as a brick pavement by the constant tramping of the men. The guard house or camp calaboose is situated near the bank of the race, on the south side of the grounds. Colonel Sullivan's quarters are where the fair officers used to stand. The first impression one receives on entering the camp is that the place is remarkably clean and well ordered, and this impression is deepened by looking further. It is really the best arranged and governed camp about the city." Camp Sullivan is now Military Park, and lies between North West street on the east, New York street on the north, Blackford street on the west, and the canal on the south.

Camp Reynolds, which was, for a long time, the home of the Fifteenth Regiment, was in the northeastern part of the city, and was named in honor of the commander of the Second Brigade of Indiana Volunteers. It is now "grown up with houses." The regimental hospital, which was on East street, a double frame dwelling, has has long since given way to improvement's march. Camp Murphy was used exclusively as a cavairy camp. The colored regiment, Col. Charles Russell, was in Camp Fremont, located at the east of the

lower end of Virginia avenue. The State Arsenal, which was the outgrowth of Governor Morton's determination, that the Indiana troops should go to the field fully prepared for any service, was located at first opposite the Statehouse grounds, in an old cabinet factory; later temporary buildings were erected on the north side of the Statehouse grounds. The Capitol was a very insignificant affair at that time, and when it grew into its present proportions it swallowed up the old arsenal grounds completely, and the "State Arsenal" was finally abandoned, in 1864, to make way for the United States Arsenal, which is one of the big institutions of the city at the present

A place that some of the boys unfortunately got acquainted with was the mili-tary hospital. It was one of the cleanest places of the kind in existence, if it was plain in its appointments, and the men had the tenderest care; but a hospital is a hospital, and not home. If any of the reminiscent fellows want to see the old structure and recall how they suffered with measles and cramp colic, typhoid fever and small-pox, they will find it doing business at the same old stand in the southwestern part of of the city, but greatly improved as to size

A place that Indiana soldiers and all others who had occasion to halt here during their journey to the front remember with blessings for the thoughtful hearts that planned it, was the "Soldiers' Home." This was established in 1862, and the general government paid for the erection of a until it could lodge eighteen hundred men careworn, as well as the sick and wounded soldier en route, who was halted for a few hours or few days, as the case might be, and was kindly cared for without expense to himself. The home not only furnished the soldiers warm and palatable meals, but, whenever necessary, furnished also "dry or lunch rations" to those in transit, consisting of army bread, dried beef and cheese, in sufficient quantity to last them to the next depot of supplies. There were other landmarks, but these were the principal ones, and most all of them are as effectually obliterated as

The Quantrill raid on Lawrence, Kan., Aug. 21, 1863, was one of the most disastrous of the war. With three hundred men the rebel guerrilla dashed up the streets of Lawrence, surprising its inhabitants, and in exactly four hours burned seventy-five business houses, one hundred residences, amounting to nearly \$2,-000,000. One hundred and forty-three were killed, thirty desperately wounded. The raid left eighty widows mourning for slain husbands and forty children without fathers. The scenes of brutality enacted were never equaled in

savage warfare. Kansas sent more soldiers to battle than it had voters when the war began. Under all calls its quota was 12,931. It furnished 20,151 without bounty or subscription. Her soldiers fought in 127 battles, seven of them on her own soil. Her proportion of mortality in the field was the largest among the States, exceeding sixty-one in each one thousand enlist-ments. Vermont follows with fifty-eight and Massachusetts with nearly forty-eight.

It is said that Missouri was saved to the Union by Captain Nathaniel Lyon and Col. Frank P. Blair. With 6,000 Union volunteers, many of them Germans, they surrounded the rebel State guard at St. Louis and took them prisoners and turned the scale in favor of the

Col. R. M. Sims, ex-Secretary of State of South Carolina, bore the flag of truce at Appoint of which terminated the civil war. This truce flag was a towel and not a very clean one. It is now in possession of Mr. Curtis, of Monroe, Mich. It has been washed.

The first Maine Cavalry as a regiment had the most remarkable record of the war in the number of battles fought and men lost, In 1865 the War Department authorized it to put twenty-nine battles on its banners,

The largest pontoon bridge ever built was constructed by Company F, Fifteenth New York Volunteers, across the Chickahominy when McCiellan withdrew from Harrison's

Captain Ball and his company of confederate soldiers, thirty-five in number, were captured in Alexandria, May 24, 1861, the first prisoner taken in the civil war.

No regiment captured so much on a single Gay was brought by the guard and stationed in front of his cottin, which was lying on the ground. After a brief speech he sat down on the cotte, and a handker-chief was drawn on the cotte. Sand a handker-chief was drawn on the cotte. Sand a handker-chief was drawn on the cotte. Sand a handker-chief was drawn on the cotte.